Ripples in the Gene Pool

Creating Genetic Mutations to Survive the Vulnerability Window

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Defcon 14

Standard Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are my own and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of my employer

Background

- > Ideas born from CTF
 - Often no source code available
 - Stopping service not an option
 - Patch needs to survive < 3 days
- Techniques discussed using x86 examples
 - Easily adapted to other platforms

The Software Monoculture

- > From Geer et al.
 - A monoculture of networked computers is a convenient and susceptible reservoir of platforms from which to launch attacks; these attacks can and do cascade.
 - This susceptibility cannot be mitigated without addressing the issue of that monoculture.

The Vulnerability Window

- > Time of discovery to patch availability
- > Two components
 - Discovery to disclosure
 - Hardest to pin down
 - Requires a cooperative discoverer
 - Effectively no defensive capability
 - Disclosure to patch availability
 - Defense via mitigation
 - Must be shorter than disclosure to automated exploit window or all hell breaks loose

Third Party Patching

- Discoverer provided patch
 - Rarely seen
- Independent researcher provided patch
 - Follows disclosure, precedes vendor patch
 - Also rare
 - Ilfak's WMF hotfix
 - eEye's IE patch
 - Controversial

Responsible Disclosure ©

- > I don't care if you disclose or not
- I don't care if you coordinate with a vendor or not
- IF you do choose to disclose please do all the grandmothers in the world a favor and publish ways to mitigate

What Mutations Are

- Simple changes to a binary to alter runtime characteristics sufficiently enough to foil automated exploitation attempts
 - Often easier than a proper fix
- Security Through Obscurity

What Mutations Aren't

- Not un-exploitable
- Not a long term solution

Assumptions

- Automated exploits are generally built for specific target layouts
- Automated attackers simply move on to new targets when they do not achieve expected results

Binary Patching

- > A bit of a black art
- Proper fixes generally require additional space
 - Compilers are usually concerned with size and don't generally leave to much free space
 - May require extensive editing of file headers
- May require functions not originally imported

Simple Mutations

- Stack Mutations
 - Alter stack layout to something unexpected
 - Simplest to perform
- Heap mutations
 - Alter heap layout
- > Format String Mutations
 - Add extra parameter
- Uninitialized Stack Variables
 - Alter stack layout to move variable

Stack Mutations

- Grab more stack space
- > Typical function prologues

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 34h; one byte constant
```

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 414h ; four byte constant
```

Stack Mutations (cont)

- After grabbing more stack space frame pointer offsets may need adjusting
 - esp based frames
 - No adjustment required for local variable offsets
 - Adjust all function argument offsets
 - ebp based frames
 - Adjust all local variable offsets
 - No adjustment needed for function arguments

Stack Mutation Example

```
-00000410 var_410
                        dd?
-0000040C var 40C
                        dd?
-00000408 var 408
                        dd?
-00000404 var 404
                        dd?
-00000400 var 400
                        dd?
-000003FC var_3FC
                        dd?
-000003F8 var 3F8
                        db 1016 dup(?)
+00000000 s
                        db 4 dup(?)
+00000004 r
                        db 4 dup(?)
+00000008 arg 0
                        dd?
push
        ebp
        ebp, esp
mov
        esp, 414h ; claim extra 1024
sub
lea
        edx, [ebp+var_3F8]
```

Stack Mutation Example (cont)

```
-00000810 var_810
                  dd ?
                           ; former var 410
-0000080C var 80C
                dd ?
                           ; former var 40C
-00000808 var 808 dd?
                           ; former var 408
-00000804 var 804 dd?
                           ; former var 404
-00000800 var 800 dd?
                           ; former var 400
-000007FC var_7FC dd ?
                           ; former var_3FC
-000007F8 var_7F8 db 1016 dup(?); former var_3F8
   ; 1024 bytes of padding here
+00000000 s
                       db 4 dup(?)
+00000004 r
                       db 4 dup(?)
+00000008 arg 0
                      dd?
push
        ebp
        ebp, esp
mov
```

edx, [ebp+var 7F8]; AND HERE

; NOTE CHANGE HERE

esp, 814h

sub

lea

Stack Mutation Example (cont)

```
-00000810 var_810
                   db 1016 dup(?); former var 3F8
-00000410 var 410
                   dd?
                          ; In this case no other
-0000040C var 40C dd?
                          ; variable offsets need
-00000408 var 408 dd?
                          ; to be changed
-00000404 var 404
                 dd?
-00000400 var 400 dd?
-000003FC var 3FC
                   dd?
    ; 1016 bytes of padding here
+00000000 s
                   db 4 dup(?)
+00000004 r
                   db 4 dup(?)
+00000008 arg 0
                  dd?
push
        ebp
        ebp, esp
MOV
sub
        esp, 814h
                           ; NOTE CHANGE HERE
lea
        edx, [ebp+var 810]
                           ; AND HERE
```

Stack Mutations (cont)

- > Variations
 - Add padding to all functions, especially main
 - The effect is poor man's stack randomization
 - Reorder local variables
 - Place additional locals between buffers and saved return address
 - Poor man's canaries

Heap Mutations

- Allocations made using
 - Fixed size chunks for known size structs/arrays
 - Computed size chunks based on expected size of structs or array
- Mutation is made to increase requested size

Heap Mutation Example

- Simple static size mutation
 - Trades increased memory use for improved(?) security

```
push 16
call _malloc
```

becomes

```
push 64
call _malloc
```

Heap Mutation Example

- Computed size mutations
 - More difficult
 - Need to create space to adjust computed size upward
 - Need a gap of 5 or more bytes to insert an add instruction

Format String Mutations

- > This is a more standard patch
- Usually need to push a valid format string
- Create space for extra push
 - At least 5 bytes required
- Create format string in binary
 - Overwrite some unimportant string like usage
- Modify post return stack adjustment

Unintialized Stack Variable Mutations

- > Two options here
 - Create space to add initialization code
 - Adjust stack offsets to move variable to a less predictable location

Demonstrations

Questions?

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References

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